FRANCE AND U. S. HAVE AGREEMENT

Tariff Concessions Arrived at Under Dingley Act Terms

DUTY ON WINES AFFECTED

France Requests to Be Placed on Same Footing as Germany

Washington, Jan. 28. — President Roosevelt late today issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of the Franco-American reciprocity arrangement, drawn under section 3 of the Dingley act. Under it America concedes a 20 per cent. abatement in duties on champagne and sparkling wines imported into the United States, and France confirms the minimum tariff rate now accorded American products. Other important provisions are made, including the creation of a commission to consider possible amendments to the trade regulations in France and America. This commission is to consist of three experts appointed by each government.

The new Franco-American agreement differs substantially in form and scope from the various trade agreements drawn under section three of the Dingley act which have preceded it. The important point of difference is the method employed to preserve each party from that form of tariff manipulation which consists in arbitrarily increasing the duty on certain articles, as a basis for securing additional concessions from the other side.

Therefore it is provided in this new arrangement that the new abatement of duty on French champagne shall be conditional only, and that the old rate may be restored whenever the President shall be convinced that France is increasing the duties on imports from America. France is granted a similar privilege, namely, of applying maximum duties on American products when satisfied that America is increasing duties on French goods.

The State department expects that no considerable reduction of French duties on American products will be recorded under this new agreement, for the simple reason that America has already been enjoying minimum tariff rates in many cases solely by special concession of the French government in anticipation of expected concessions. For instance, the French government for more than four years has delayed the application of duties on Porto Rican coffees. It has resisted the demand of the French olive growers for the application of maximum duties on American cotton seed oil, which competes with olive oil, and it has refused to accede to the terms of Russia. France's ally, for increased duties on American petroleum in the interest of the Baku product.

The French have declined to accede to these internal demands for discrimination against America, but the conclusion of the reciprocity agreement with Germany, whereby German champagnes and sparkling wines were granted an abatement of 20 per cent of duty, brought matters to a focus, and the French government, pointing out the extent of the concessions offered American trade, and recalling the promise heretofore made, suggested that French champagnes always should be granted the same rates of duties accorded to German champagnes, and this is a basis for the agreement concluded today between the two governments.

Not being a treaty, but merely an arrangement under the sections of the Dingley act, which delegated to the President power to effect limited reciprocal exchanges, this new agreement will not require the approval of the United States Senate and will become effective on February 1 next.

Canners Wait on Government

A deputation arrived in the city headed by Dr. Bell-Irving and Mr. Dawson, representing the cannery interests of the mainland. They were joined by a delegation from this city and they met the provincial government and interviewed it upon the fishery question. The canners noticed the reference by Mr. Bowser to the fact that it was proposed to bring down some legislation regarding the fisheries during the present session. They wished to gain some idea of the nature of this.

Arranging For Meeting

J. A. Magee, Shuswap; Wm. Shannon, Vancouver, and E. P. Bremner, president of the B. C. Timber and Forestry chamber of commerce arrived in the city yesterday and met Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works. The delegation was here to arrange for a meeting with the provincial government to take place some time next week. At that time a committee appointed by those interested in the question of timber will be present and all matters affecting their relations with the government will be thoroughly gone into.

Mrs. Eddy's New Home

Boston, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, who yesterday transferred her residence from Concord, N. H., to an estate in the Chestnut Hills section of New London, took a drive of about an hour's duration this afternoon in a closed carriage. It has been her custom to take daily drives during her residence of many years in Concord. At her new home no information was given out today, save that the methods in vogue in her old home would be continued with little change.

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of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

Toronto Licenses Reduced

Toronto, Jan. 27.—By a vote of 15 to 8 the Toronto city council, after a meeting lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night, passed a by-law reducing the number of hotel licenses in this city to 110. The debate was marked by exciting incidents, and the council chamber was crowded.

ST. FRANCIS IS SOLD TO PORTAGE HOTELMAN

A. Dennison Buys the Property Through Winnipeg Firm—Royal Bank to Build

The sale of the St. Francis hotel on Yates street to A. Dennison is announced. The deal was consummated by "The Locators," exclusive business brokers of Winnipeg, with head offices in the Merchants' Bank building of that city.

The figure at which the property changed hands is not made public, but Mr. Dennison, the new proprietor, is now in the city, and it is understood will take possession about the first of the month. Mr. Dennison is a hotel man of experience, and is well known to Manitobans. He formerly conducted the Portage Hotel at Portage la Prairie, and the Imperial Hotel at Brandon. He has also been connected with other enterprises in the same line.

The announcement that the Royal Bank intends to improve its property on Government street is also of interest in realty circles. Some time ago the bank acquired the building on Government street recently vacated by Sea & Gowen, and now occupied by Fred Foster, the furrier. When the latter's lease of eighteen months expires it is the intention of the bank, it is understood, to erect a handsome bank building somewhat after the style of the Bank of British North America.

FROM PENDER ISLAND TO YORKSHIRE POST

Letter From Mrs. A. M. Percival on Conditions Here and in Manitoba

The following letter from a resident of Pender Island to the Yorkshire Post appears under the caption of "The Immigrant in Canada." Mrs. Percival's letter will be read with a great deal of interest, showing as it does a very complete knowledge, not only of conditions here, but also in Manitoba:

Sir—May I first ask to have the error respecting the Chinese poll tax corrected? In your issue of The Yorkshire Post, September 7, it read thus: "The Chinese poll tax has been raised from 1dol. (4s) to 5 dol. (£1)." I stated in my letter that the Chinese poll tax had been raised from 100dol. (one hundred dollars) to 500dol (five hundred dollars); that is, from twenty pounds to one hundred pounds.

In asserting that British Columbia is a land flowing with milk and honey, as I did in my letter of September 7th, I still maintain that it is so. Truly, the honey does not drop into a person's mouth without the seeking for it. It needs the 'busy bee,' not the 'drone,' to find it. To a person straight from the 'old country' the conditions here will appear hard to begin with, but after living here for two or three years, a person of 'grit and mettle' will assuredly succeed, and he will look at things from another point of view. In a new country we have to depend upon ourselves and carve out our own way—turn opportunities to our own good and make our way, often through great difficulties, to good fortune. One cannot compare Manitoba nor the Northwest Territories with British Columbia; I have lived both in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the conditions are as the poles asunder. In Manitoba we have the great extremes of heat and cold; here we have in British Columbia a more temperate and equable climate than that of England. We work hard here, but not nearly so hard as we did in Manitoba, for after the big trees are cut down and the land is cleared, or partly cleared, life here is child's play in comparison.

Any well written book upon British Columbia will tell you of its marvelous mineral wealth, its fertile soil, abundance of game and fish, and delightful climate. But hard work must be done before the honey can be gathered, and the hard work is the clearing up of these fine fertile valleys. To make a start it is best for a man to hire himself out upon a farm or ranch (unless he has had previous experience). He cannot get more than £1 to £2 per month and board for the first year, but he gains his knowledge of farming at some one else's expense, and it is, alas! often at a great loss and expense to the employer that a greenhorn learns his first lessons in farming. We were once nearly forty pounds out of pocket through a young gentleman, who was simply working for his board for the winter, disobeying orders respecting stock, which he left out on the prairie, though ordered (in my husband's absence) to put it in the stable. After a man has served about a year he will be able to obtain good wages; it depends upon himself whether or no he can command the highest. It would be better even for a man with capital to invest (sufficient, I mean, to buy a good place, to work out for a time upon a ranch or farm; then he will know where and how to buy. Sheep raising is carried on very successfully upon these islands; it takes capital, for you need a good amount of land. Sheep raising goes well with fruit and poultry. They need but little attention, just in lambing time, and if there is a fall of snow we give extra feed; they are in grass all the year. Dairy work and raising pigs go well together, and you need very little grain when there is plenty of milk to feed young pigs. It needs grain to fatten them at the last.

All farm produce fetches good prices. There is a great demand and good markets for everything. We pay 4s per bushel for potatoes, eggs are seldom less than 1s a dozen, in winter 2s and 2s 5d per dozen; young poultry sells for from 7½d to 10d per lb., pork is now from 4d to 8d per lb., live weight. This is producer's price. The fruit industry, however, will be one of the most important in the future. These islands, in the Gulf of Georgia, are admirably adapted for the business; the fruits grown here are fine in every way—in form, color and flavor. As apple trees do not mature before they are seven years old it is advisable to put in dwarf apple trees between the rows; they will bear heavily sooner than the large trees, and when the large trees mature the dwarf trees can be cut out. In ranching or farming the aim is to produce as much as possible of what you consume—fruit, vegetables, poultry, bacon, and, for a change, you can get game and venison in season, and fresh fish if near the sea. The canned salmon can be served up in many ways. We can get butcher's meat, too.

People here are friendly and helpful. I found them the same in Manitoba; but in the first instance, I went amongst people who knew something about me. That the hurry and bustle of a Manitoba harvest should fill an ordinary English working man with dismay I can well understand. It is rush and bustle all the time, nearly six months of it, with just a little breathing time between seed time and harvest. If we did not rush the grain into the ground at seeding time the frost would spoil it before it was ripe, and that would mean that we had to either take a low price for it if only slightly damaged, or, if badly, perhaps be unable to sell it at any price. Then when the wheat is ready to cut we have to hustle again, for should the early frost come whilst the wheat is in the doughy stage and uncut, it will be ruined if the frost is heavy; or at any time a hail storm might come and take all the heads off, and the crop would be totally lost, as it was in several cases near Baldur last year. Then, after the wheat is cut you must hustle it up and into the stacks, or a thunder storm may come and spoil it. You can never say in Manitoba that your crop is really safe until it is threshed and in your barn. The strenuous life is trying, but we endured it, and made money, and though we are English (and I was very green) we found most of our neighbors very ready to be friendly and always ready to trade, and work with us at threshing times, when it would be impossible to do without their help.

There are certainly unscrupulous men who scheme to cheat a hired man and the latter has no redress unless he has a written agreement, and that is unusual. I do not think that the training of the English boys and girls fits them for Colonial life. The brain is trained too much, but what about the poor body? It seems to me that everything possible is done to unfit it for manual work. In Germany the physical training is considered most important. If this were so in England I don't think we should hear so much about our fellow-countrymen being unable to hustle.

Can you expect any other result from the present system of forcing the brain at the expense of the body? Is it to be wondered at that the English boys and girls want to flock out of the villages into the towns to find something easier in the way of work? Yes, and more congenial than life upon a farm? Since coming out to Canada I wrote to ask a farmer (who farms seven hundred acres of land in the Midlands) to send us out a good, steady laboring man. His reply was, 'I cannot get sufficient men to do my own work." Now, what argument can you bring up to defend such a statement as this? A farmer's daughter says, "I cannot get suitable help; I prefer to do my own work." Is not this state of things to be attributed to flocking of the able-bodied men and women from the country districts into the large centers of population, and of the improper education of the children of the working class?

That a pioneer must at first face great hardships cannot be denied. I could tell of numbers of cases in which any but a stout-hearted person would have given up and lost hope. In the early days a farmer in Manitoba with whom I am acquainted took a load of grain to a railway thirty miles away. After selling this and paying for his night's lodging at the hotel, and other small expenses connected with his journey, he returned home four shillings out of pocket. Butter could not be marketed, and eggs were about 5d per dozen. How this man and his wife and family made both ends meet is a mystery; but he did, and is now a prosperous landowner on a large scale. The conditions altered; the railway is now only a few miles from him, and the district is fully settled.

That the present homesteads in Manitoba are at such a great distance from a railway, as stated in your paper, is to be regretted, but, if I were young and strong I should not consider it an insurmountable difficulty. Gather together a number of able men to form a small colony, choose a good level district, as free from scrub as possible—don't get a little isolated place in the midst of scrub or bush land or you will be cut off for years. Each person by working out for a few years will have saved sufficient money to buy a pair of good general purpose young mares, of about three years old, and a few implements, and have cash in hand. Put up a warm pioneer house and a warm stable, both built with two ply of wood and one thickness of tar paper; the stable must have a square ventilator, like a tiny wooden chimney, to let out the heat and moisture. Then go in for breeding horses; they can be driven to market at a long distance, and so great is the demand for them just now that it cannot be met. Sell the males and keep the females till you have ten; these will bring a good amount at thirty pounds each, or over. By keeping a cow, pigs and poultry, and growing plenty of garden stuff for use in both summer and winter, beyond a few groceries and necessary clothing, you will have but small expenses. History repeats itself. You will find that if you have selected a good locality, other settlers will flock in, and in due time a railway will come within your reach, conditions will improve, and the little colony will reap the reward it deserves if the people have been diligent and thrifty and improved their farms meanwhile.

British Columbia is two-and a-half or three days' journey from Manitoba, traveling day and night, and five days from Montreal. It is best for emigrants to come out in the spring. Never come in the face of winter unless you have friends to come to. In the case of a family wishing to come out I should advise one or two sons to come first, work out until they have earned sufficient to buy some land, pay for a few acres being cleared, and a pioneer home put up, then keep on working out, at good wages, to pay for further improvements, planting out a good orchard, say, of ten or twenty acres; those at home could raise poultry and sell eggs. Then when the orchard matures there will be work for several during apple picking time, and if you go in for keeping poultry on a large scale, busy helpers will be needed. Yours, etc.,

A. M. PERCIVAL.

N. Pender Island, B. C., Sept. 25.

KING'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Disappointment

Big as is the Liberal programme of legislation for the session, and earnest as the government leaders have shown themselves to be in their endeavors to meet the views of all factions constituting the present Liberal majority in the House of Commons, there is a well defined feeling of disappointment among the ministerial supporters that the cabinet has not been more definitely radical in its proposals. The speeches of the cabinet representatives since the last session of parliament had led to the expectation of more definite proposals with regard to the government's Irish policy, old age pensions and education to mention only a few subjects, the references to which in the King's speech did not satisfy the respective elements specially interested therein.

Rumors from Dublin had forecast another Irish councils bill, but there has been substituted for this a measure which, if it passes, will only deprive the landlords of their grazing lands in certain sections. Similarly forecasts with regard to education and old age pensions proposals promised much more than is indicated by the references to these matters in the speech from the throne. There is an inclination to believe that the King used his influence, as far as he was able without overstepping the constitutional bounds to modify the more sweeping proposals with which the cabinet is credited by those usually in their confidence.

Programme Is Heavy

Even the whittled programme, however, strikes old parliamentarians with astonishment. "Stupendous" was the word frequently heard in the lobbies of parliament applied to this programme.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the opposition party, in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, declared that it could not be carried through without an unprecedentedly violent use of the guillotine, which practically would stifle free debate. Herbert Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, who in the absence of the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, assumed the leadership in the House of Commons, admitted that the measures mentioned in the King's speech constituted a long list. "Nevertheless," he added cheerfully, "the government not only proposes to carry them but a great many others necessary to translate the platform professions into the pages of the statute book."

The criticisms of Mr. Balfour in the Commons and Lord Lansdowne, the opposition leader in the House of Lords on the government proposals, apart from the length of the programme, were directed against the peace conference at The Hague and the Anglo-Russian convention.

Both speakers hoped that the government would withhold its ratification of the proposed international tribunal of appeal in prize cases until it was quite sure that the court would be properly constituted and governed by a code of regulations approved beforehand by the powers affected.

The opposition leader also feared that Great Britain's interests in the Persian Gulf were insufficiently protected by the Anglo-Russian convention. Mr. Asquith was able to reassure the Unionists on the latter point, saying that the government had made Great Britain's status on the gulf quite clear by a declaration made contemporaneously with the signing of the agreement, and assented to by the Russian ambassador.

Canada and Japan.

Lord Lansdowne took occasion to express his gratification that the difficulty with the United States regarding the Newfoundland fisheries question was going to arbitration, and considered that the settlement of the differences between Canada and Japan was most creditable, not only to the Dominion government, but to the government of our ally, who had exhibited, not for the first time, a self-restraint and sagacity which had elicited admiration of all who had opportunities of coming into close contact with its diplomatic proceedings."

The notable absence in the King's speech of any reference to the relations between the two houses of parliament was sarcastically referred to by Lord Lansdowne. It is understood that the cabinet has decided practically to drop this fight until next year.

The Irish Party.

The Nationalists came into prominence early in the session, but were ruled out by the speaker in an attempt to have a committee appointed to inquire into the case of Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist member for the north division of Westmeath, who recently was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court at a case in connection with the cattle driving trails. The speaker ruled the motion for the appointment of such a committee out of order.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of a home rule motion for February 3, and during the course of the debate on the address declared that the King's speech was disappointing and unsatisfactory. Only by the government frankly putting home rule convictions into action, he declared, could disaster to Ireland be avoided.

Mr. Redmond and his followers were all particularly jubilant, having just come from a party meeting in the committee room at which the recent conciliation of the warring elements was settled. Timothy Healy, Wm. O'Brien and all others who had at one time or another been formally expelled from the party were in the family reunion. Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmond, who recently resigned his seat in the Commons because he did not sympathize with the policy of his party, but who has since returned to the fold, sent a friendly letter of apology at his enforced absence.

Congo Affairs.

Several references to the Congo independent state were made during the course of debate, and the government speakers urged caution in discussing it. Lord Fitzmaurice, under secretary for foreign affairs, stated in the House of Lords that the death of the Belgian Premier had delayed the negotiations for the transfer of the Independent State to Belgium, but he added, "I have reason to know that matters are now progressing in the direction we all desired."

After debates covering a wide field in foreign and domestic affairs, both houses adjourned. It is expected that the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will last ten days, and the real work of the house will be begun about February 10.

There are at least 7,000,000 cats in the United Kingdom.

LECTURES ON DREAD SCOURGE OF CONGO

Dr. Todd Gives Interesting Account of Sleeping Sickness of Central Africa

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Those who attended the lecture given by Dr. John L. Todd last night in Victoria hall, Blanchard street, were given an hour's interesting talk on that portion of the Congo Free State through which traveled the expedition sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medical Research, of which Dr. Todd was a member, to study the deadly sleeping sickness. The enormous loss of life from this scourge in that portion of the dark continent has resulted in the leading medical authorities of Europe closely studying its nature, and as a result of the expedition means of fighting the disease were found, and today the methods suggested by the findings of the expedition for combatting the disease are being adopted in the Congo district.

The lecture was given in behalf of the building fund of St. John's hall. There was a large audience present, and a substantial sum was raised. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides of scenes and types of natives in that part of Africa, as well as views of the pest, a mosquito, which is the real cause of the sleeping sickness.

The expedition, of which Dr. Todd was a member, spent twenty-three months in the section of the Congo bordering on the Congo river, and much valuable information was obtained. Referring briefly to the ancient nations which have peopled Africa, the speaker stated that it was because of the sleeping sickness and the dread malaria that the interior of the continent had never been inhabited by the white races. It was in 1898 that Dr. Ross discovered that sleeping sickness was caused by a mosquito, and since that time in many sections of the country the pest was being fought in the same manner as in Panama and Havana, where, by the use of ccal oil, the mosquito was being gradually driven out and diseases caused by its presence eradicated.

In the course of its travels the expedition journeyed over 2,000 miles from Leopoldville, the chief centre of the Congo State. At that place the fight against the mosquito has been actively waged, the marshes had been cleared and everything possible done to improve sanitary conditions. The first cases of sleeping sickness were met with at Leopoldville, where there was an extensive native population. As there was no hospital there, the expedition had one built, and many cases treated, thus allowing of close investigation into the symptoms of the disease. The lecturer stated that most people have an erroneous idea of the disease. The victim was popularly supposed to become so sleepy or lethargic that he became insensible to pain, but such was not always the case, many of the victims of the disease, experiencing acute pain, terrific headaches and many cases were found where the native afflicted had been rendered insane through pain, and had taken his own life. Some idea of the enormous loss of life from the disease could be gained from the fact that it had been estimated that within the past ten years over half a million natives had died of it, and in some of the native villages more than half the entire population had been wiped out. During the trip of the expedition scarcely a day passed without two or three bodies being found by the roadside, where the afflicted natives had crawled to end their days.

Dr. Todd pointed out the peculiar effect the disease had upon different people. In some cases the person afflicted became quite foolish, in others raving mad, and in many it completely changed the whole character. A number of views of patients at various stages of the disease were shown, indicating the rapidity with which the poison spreads through the system.

Dr. Todd, besides speaking on the sleeping sickness, also gave a very interesting account of the country through which the expedition passed, touched upon its products and population and illustrated his remarks with many views. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was loudly applauded, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, on behalf of the audience and St. John's church, thanked Dr. Todd and expressed the hope that it would not be long before they would again have the pleasure of hearing him lecture.

CHINESE PREPARING FOR THE NEW YEAR

Local Colony is Getting Ready to Celebrate Holidays Starting on Saturday

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Tomorrow night at midnight there will be ushered in by salvos of firecrackers in Chinatown the Chinese New Year festivities. Following this long strings of the same brand of noise producers dangling from the balconies of Chinatown will be discharged, the object being to drive away the evil spirits of wind and water, that the New Year festivities may begin in earnest, to celebrate the beginning of the thirty-fourth year of Kwangsu. The date of the Chinese New Year changes, being arranged by the astronomical bureau at Peking. Chinatown will with the opening salvo take on its holiday garb, and work will be forgotten for some days, perhaps a week, if the financial conditions in the quarter are good. With their richest clothing, long gowns of purple, green, yellow and, in fact, all the colors and hues of the rainbow, the holiday-makers will go from door to door, carrying their big red visiting cards to wish each other the compliments of the season. On these cards will be "Kung e fa choy," or others to that effect.

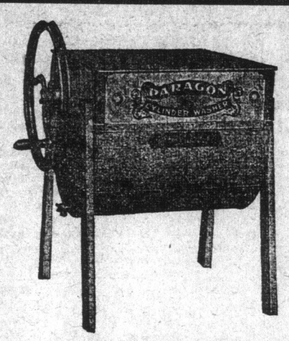
Already the activity has begun. Big prayer lanterns, bamboo-ribbed and with appropriate sentiments written on them in the hieroglyphics of the Orient, are being hung to the breeze. The housecleaners are active, bookkeepers busy, and Chinatown generally is all a-flutter making ready for the festivities. It is the time when, if never again during the year, Chinatown laves itself and cleanses. Water swishes over the sidewalks, big brooms are busy in the malodorous lanes, the floors are being scrubbed, red papers are being pasted at the lintels, new ornaments are being hung at the doorways to appease the spirits of which the Chinese seem so much in fear; flower vases are being filled and house-cleaning generally goes on apace.

The collections also proceed, for, not only is it a time of general housecleaning, but also of settlement. Business arrangements are made with the New Year as settling time, and woe betide the Chinese who is behind in his accounts when that day arrives. That is considered very "bad joss." In Chinese cities the streets are usually filled with hucksters before the holiday, pawnshops are busy and many an art treasure is on sale so that the owners may get in money for the necessary settlements.

Another matter of anxiety on the eve of the New Year is whether the Chinese lilies bloom. For weeks before the holiday presents have been made of lily bulbs, and these have been carefully propped in bowls among the pebbles, and well-watered. If the lily does not bloom before the New Year, it is considered a sign of evil. If there is a double bloom the gods of wind and water are considered especially good to the owners, and sickness must remain away from that household during the year.

The season is one for general celebration, being, in fact, China's greatest popular holiday. In China, especially in the balmy south, the flower boats of the riverways take on all their decoration, the beflowered, gilded and mirrored restaurants take on their gayest appearance, and the "sing-song" girls put on their most gorgeous apparel. Visits are made to the temples, the official class repairing early in the New Year to the temple designated as that of the Emperor to kotow to the gods. The time is also considered appropriate for ancestor worship, and many a Chinese family goes on an excursion to the family graves, there to propitiate the dead, after which they go home to feast.

The stores and wayside peddlers' stalls in the local Chinatown are already busy. Vendors stand at the roadside with chickens crowded in wicker baskets, offering them to all who pass.



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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per ton	$30.00
Shorts, per ton	$32.00
Feed wheat, per ton	$40.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton	$34.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$23.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	$30.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$32.00
Cracked Corn, per ton	$38.00

Vegetables.

Celery, two heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, per head	05
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	6
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.50 to 1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Rhubard, hot house, per lb.	15

Dairy Produce.

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	45
Cooking, per dozen	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	50
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30

Fruit.

Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box	2.00 to 2.25
Malago Grapes, per lb.	30
Bananas, per dozen	35
Figs, table, per lb.	75
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb.	30
Chestnuts, per lb.	30

Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 12½
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	12½

Meat and Poultry.

Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb.	17
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

WOOLLETT—At 210 Kingston street on Tuesday, Jan 21st, 1908 the wife of G. W. Woollett of a son

WILKINSON—On Jan. 26th, the wife of A. H. Wilkinson, Sgt. C. A. C., of a son, at residence, Signal Hill, Esquimalt.

MARRIED.

MACKINTOSH-BOYD—On the 23rd inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, W. R. Brown, 1118 Davis street, Vancouver, B. C., by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., W. D. Mackintosh of Victoria, B. C., and Mrs. Rebecca Boyd.

M'DONALD—At 615 Elliott street, on 23rd inst., James McDonald, aged 61 years; a native of Ireland.

CORNWALL-TATLOW—On January 29, 1908, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, Fitzalan V. Cornwall of Ashcroft, B. C., to Mabel Garnet, eldest daughter of R. G. Tatlow.

DIED.

TYLER—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at his residence, 793 Hillside Ave., William Tyler, aged 71 years, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire, Eng.

POWELL—At his residence, 28 Menzies street, on the 27th inst., George Powell, a native of Southampton, England, aged 64 years.

JAY—In this city, on the 27th instant, Catherine Elizabeth, relict of the late George Jay, Sr., a native of Colchester, England, aged 77 years.

PERSONAL

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